THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. XXII. TUESDAY, November 10, 1807. No. 1103.

Pittsburgh: Printed by *John Scull*, in Market-Street, next door to the corner of Front-Street.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION FOR THE *PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.*

Two Dollars a Year—One Dollar to be paid at the time of subscribing, the other at the end of six months, if demanded. When the paper is sent by post, the postage must be paid, in addition to the subscription.

Advertisements, not exceeding a square, inserted three times for One Dollar, and every continuance after, 25 Cents. Those exceeding a square, in proportion. Persons sending advertisements are requested to note the number of times they wish them inserted.

☞ *Handbills, Blanks, and Printing in general, executed with neatness, accuracy and dispatch.*

By Authority.

SCHEME OF A LOTTERY,

For raising the sum of

THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS,

For defraying the expences of finishing the

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,

In the Borough of

PITTSBURGH.

1	Prize of	800 Dollars, is	D. 800
2	do.	500	1000
3	do.	250	750
3	do.	200	600
5	do.	150	750
10	do.	100	1000
20	do.	50	1000
25	do.	40	1000
40	do.	20	800
100	do.	10	1000
1000	do.	6	6000
1	First drawn Ticket, blank or prize		100
1	do. do. third day's drawing,		50
1	do. do. fifth do. do.		50
1	Last drawn Ticket	do.	100
1213 Prizes, 1787 Blanks.	less than a blank & and a half to a Prize		15000
3000 Tickets at Five Dollars, is			D. 15000

PRIZES will be paid 30 days after the drawing is finished, subject to a deduction of 20 per cent. Those not demanded within twelve months will be considered as relinquished in favour of the Church.

FROM the rapid sale of the tickets, it is expected the Lottery will commence drawing on the first of September next.

THE advantages of this scheme and the encouragement it holds out to companies and individuals who may feel disposed to be concerned in a number of tickets, the Managers think appear too evident on the face of it to be stated in detail: while the near equality of the blanks and prizes secures the holder of a few tickets, or even of a single one, who for a small sum which he may be able to spare, throws himself in the way of fortune, against the dangers of any material or injurious loss. The members of the Congregation, for whose particular convenience the proceeds of the Lottery are to be expended, and even strangers, who may occasionaly be accommodated by the expenditure, the Managers are persuaded, will not make the acqcisition of money the sole object of adventuring in it.

TICKETS may be had of any of the Managers.

JOHN WILKINS,
JOHN JOHNSTON,
WILLIAM PORTER, } *Managers.*

Pittsburgh, July 1, 1807.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber, attorney for the assignees of Thomas Wilson of the Borough of Erie, in the County of Erie, has, by power of attorney, authorised John C. Wallace of Erie aforesaid, to settle all business relative to the assigned property of said Wilson, to receive all monies due and settle all just claims against said property.

Proposals for the purchase of the schooner Mary and sloop Lark of Presqu'Isle, and schooner Fair American on lake Ontario, and also for the purchase of Lot No. 3229 in the Borough of Erie aforesaid, with the buildings thereon, will be received until the first of January next by said John C. Wallace, and by

WILLIAM STEELE.

Pittsburgh, October 12, 1807.

DAVID M'KEEHAN,

Has just received at his

Book and Stationary Store,

On the Diamond, in the Borough of Pittsburgh, the following in addition to his large assortment of Books before on hand.

CAREY'S FAMILY BIBLE—sundry of the most valuable numbers, with apocrypha, concordance, plates, maps, &c. and with and without the Psalms in metre.
Octavo Bibles of different editions
Pocket Bibles of various prices; European and American editions
German Bibles
Watts' Psalms and Hymns
Westmister Confession of Faith
United States ditto
Fisher and Erskine on the Catechism
Brown on ditto
Brown's Christian Journal
Gospel of Nature
Mason on self-knowledge
Strong's Sermons
Newton's Letters
Horæ Solitariæ
A proof of the true and eternal Godhead, by Wynpresse
The new Week's Preparation
Willison on the Sanctification of the Lord's day
Erskine's Gospel Sonnets
Burkitton the New Testament, large folio
Halyburton's Enquiry
Death of Abel
Sacra Privata, or private meditations
Exercises of Piety
Law of Grace unfolded, by Bunyan
Mason's Remains
Whitefield's Sermons
Newton's Christian Character
How's Devout Meditations
Episcopal prayer book
Portraiture of Quakerism
The Koran, or Alcoran of Mahomet

Coke upon Littleton, folio
Hale's Pleas of the Crown
Evans's Essays, Clerk's Magazine
Buller's Nisi Prius, Powell on Contracts,
Impey's Pleader, Story's Pleadings
Study and Practice of the Law
Smith and Ogden's Trials.

Materia Medica, Edinburgh Dispensatory
Townsend's Guide to Health
Assaline on the Plague

Robertson's History of Charles V.
History of American Revolution
—— of Jacobinism
Hawkin's Voyage, Brissot's Travels
Stranger in France, De Pons Voyage
Life of Pitt, —— of Nelson
Johnson's Lives, Cumberland's Memoirs
Marmontel' Memoirs
Life and writings of dr. Beattie
—— of Leo X.
The Life, Adventures and Opinions of Col. George Hanger
Coleman's Collection
Junius's Letters, 2 vols. small with plates
The Prompter
Economy of Human Life
The Fashionable World
Telemachus in English
Wonders of Creation
Foster's Essay's
Austin's Letters
Aitken's Letters to a Young Lady
Bacon's Essays
Mirror for the Female Sex
Moore's Fables
Ahenian Rezon, Thornton's Enquiry
Jackson on Commerce
Dangers of the Country
Salmangundi, or the Whim-Whams and opinions of Launcelot Langstaff, esq. and others—13 numbers
My Pocket Book; or Hints for "*A Ryghte Merrie and Conceite de*" Tour, in quarto; to be called, "The Stranger in Ireland, in 1805;" by a Knight Errant.
Miseries of Human Life, or the Groans of Samuel Sensitive and Timothy Testy, &c.

The Modern Philosopher, or Terrible Tractoration
Birds of Scotland
The Wanderer of Switzerland and other Poems, by James Montgomery
Little and Moore's Poetical Works
Art of Health
Seasons in England
Wild Flowers, by Bloomfield
Echo, with plates, from the Porcupine press
A New Translation of the 3d Satire of Juvenal, with notes.
Penitential Tyrant, or Slave Trader Reformed

Romance of the Forest
Rasselas and Dinarbas
Advertisement for a Husband
What Has Been, Tales of Wonder
Ormand, Beggar Girl, Margaretta
Oakendale Abbey, Spirit of the Castle
First Settlers of Virginia
Vicar of Wakefield
Novice of St. Dominick
Ninon de L'Enclos
Theodosius and Constantia
Eugenio and Amelia
Tales of the Hermitage

Domestic Encyclopedia
Pocket Gunner, Domestic Cookery
Goldsmith's Animated Nature
Morse's Universal Geography
Pinckerton's Geography and Atlas abridged
Geographical description of Maryland & Delaware
Blairs Lecture's, Gibson's Surveying
Simpson's Euclid
Murray's Grammar, abridged
Murray's Grammar Exercises
Clarke's Introduction to making Latin
American Preceptor
The Instrumental Preceptor
The Instrumental Assistant
School and other Books for Children, &c. &c.

October 26, 1807.

JOHN HARVEY,

FULLER,

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers, friends and the public, that he continues to carry on the Fulling, Dying and Finishing of Cloth, at his old established fulling mill (known by the name of Cavet's mill) on Brush Creek, where he flatters himself he will be enabled to please those who may think proper to entrust him with their work.

In order to accommodate those at a distance, he will receive cloth at the store of Mr. John Irwin in Pittsburgh, and return it to the same place as soon finished, which will be without delay.

Westmoreland County, }
November 2, 1807. }

DESERTERS.

DESERTED on the night of the 24th inst. *Daniel Weagley* and *Abraham Moore*, private soldiers of Capt. Armistead's company in the regiment of artillerists of the United States.

Weagley is about 23 years old, 5 feet 9 inches high, has dark eyes, short dark hair and fair complexion, is stout and well made, by occupation a house carpenter, was born in Berks county, Pennsylvania, enlisted at this place on the 19th of Nov. 1806—resided in Greensburgh some time prior to his enlistment. Moore is 28 years old, 5 feet 9 inches high, has grey eyes, fair hair and fair complexion, was born in New-Jersey, by occupation a shoe maker, was enlisted at Harrisburgh on the 2d of June, 1806, by Lieut. Rhea.—Had on blue short coats 'plain,' and white linen under clothes. Took with them sundry pieces of citizens clothing unknown.

Twenty Dollars will be given to any person who will apprehend said dererters, and deliver them to me at this post, or to the commanding officer of any military post or recruiting party in the United States, or ten dollars for either.

JAMES S. SWEARINGEN.
Lt. corps Arts. Comm'g.

Fort Fayette, 25th Oct. 1807.

EGYPT.

Extract of a letter from a British Officer, a prisoner.

"*Citadel of Grand Cairo, May 9.*

"You will, I have little doubt, be very much hurt to hear that I have found my way into a Turkish prison, where I have been two days.—I had the misfortune to be taken in the disastrous affair of El-Hamed, where a detachment of 700 men from different regiments of the army (before Rosetta,) was completely cut up; not above 150 of them remained without being severely wounded; and not one of them returned to the army to give an account of our fate. Colonel M'CLEOD, of the 78th, commanded the party and was killed.—We lost three pieces of cannon. You must easily conceive what a narrow escape I had, when I tell you that the party I remained with, commanded by col. M'Cleod in person, consisting of 275, were killed to 30, of whom 15 only escaped without boing wounded. My poor horse saved my life, but at the expence of his own. I dismounted and placed myself behind him, (as did col. M'Cleod, and the officer and a party of eight men of the 20th light dragoons,) when a ball struck him in the side exactly opposite to where I stood, and killed him on the spot. He had received a great many wounds before that. My groom (an Arab) was killed, and my servant wounded in six places. I had six camels belonging to government with their driver, (a Maltese) and an interpreter killed. I believe not an officer or man engaged in the affair had ever seen any thing equal to it before. The Turks drove the party I was with about a mile along the heights, when we found ourselves completely surrounded by the cavalry on our front and infantry on our sides and rear. As our greatest loss took place on this spot, it was thought advisable to attempt to cross a field and join a party under major Vogalsang, of De Roll's regtment, which had formed into a square for the defence of the cannon. However, we had not half crossed the field when the Turkish cavalry came in upon us and cut us up most cruelly. Captain M'Kay, of the 78th, and an officer of De Roll's were cut down at the same moment; a blow was made at me which I evaded by falling; it struck my hat and the sword cut it in two; finding I was not wounded, I immediately rose, and the same scoundrel made another cut at my neck, which I could not have avoided had not Providence sent me an Albanese soldier to save my life, who received what was intended for me on his musket. I then surrendered and gave up my sword, watch, breast pin, about 70 Dutch ducats, public money, and about 2*l.* private; together with every thing I had in my pockets. I was afterwards obliged to lead a horse to the borders of the Nile (where the Turkish camp was, a distance of three miles from where I was taken,) with a wounded Turk upon it, and carrying two muskets without a hat in a burning sun, and almost dying of thirst.

When I arrived at the camp I was taken to HASSAN PACHA, where about 300 heads were laying in a pile, I afterwards was witness to the skinning or scalping of these heads, which were sent with us to this place; they were carried before us to the Pacha's palace upon poles. It was the first, and I hope it will be the last time I shall ever be led in triumph through a Turkish town; we were marched along amidst the acclamations of the people, and were received before the Pacha's palace with music playing and guns firing. After waiting in ranks for above an hour, we were ordered before the PACHA MAHOMET ALI, who received us in a very becoming manner, and after telling us that he was very much the friend of the English, and regretting that politics should have brought us to this country as his enemies, he assured us of his protection, and that we should receive the kindest treatment, which I am happy to say is the case, and we shall continue to experience it, I hope long as we remain here. Last night the Pacha came to the citadel and sent for us to his apartment, where we were treated with the greatest familiarity, and passed away the evening till about 11 o'clock in discoursing upon politics and military concerns. We have received great civility from Mr. Drovette, the French consul, who has furnished us with clothes, money and all we wanted. We form a very extensive mess here, being 12 officers; three of whom are wounded. Our dinner and supper never consists of less than 27 dishes, sent us from the Pacha's son's table, which we eat upon the ground with a course wooden spoon; as spirits are very scarce we stint ourselve to a dram after each meal. Wine we never taste, which concerns me but little, as we have excellent water from the Nile. I am very badly off for drapery, having only one shirt and one pair of stockings, so that I am obliged to be without while these are washing. I was stationed at El Hamed to purchase cattle and forage for the army and bullocks for the navy. I had likewise the superintendance of disembarking the provisions at lake Elko, and forwarding them to the army before Rosetta.—My duties were very extensive and fatiguing, I assure you, as I was obliged to ride a distance of 18 miles over the sands every day. When I was taken I had 1300 Spanish dollars government money by me, 70 ducats of which only were gold; the rest I secured upon the guns by the colonel's orders, and with the guns were taken.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

TUESDAY, November 10, 1807.

Married, on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. John Taylor, W. D. SIMMS, Esquire, of Alexandria, Virginia, to the amiable Miss EMILY NEVILL, daughter of Gen. Presley Nevill, of this Borough.

Comfort Tyler was brought to town on Saturday last by the deputy marshal, and took his passage in the schooner John and James, on Sunday, for New-York, accompanied by Captain Pike, of the United States Army.

Louisiana Gaz. Sept. 22.

Patrick May, an industrious citizen of this town, and two other men, whose names we do not know, were drowned on Friday evening in the Ohio river, near this place, by the sinking of a flat loaded with wood.

The grand jury for the county of Beaver, having found a bill against Nathaniel Aitken, for the murder of James Hamilton, the trial came on last week before the Hon. Samuel Roberts, and his associates, when, after a patient hearing the traverse jury returned a verdict of *not guilty*.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

A considerable time has elapsed since I called on those in arrears for subscription for this Gazette, to make payment. I did flatter myself that some attention would have been paid to that request, and that I should have been spared the mortification of repeating the call—but in this expectation I have been deceived. I am, therefore, *once more*, compelled earnestly to desire those indebted to make payment without further delay. Let me request them to reflect, that every article used in printing, must be paid for in cash, and that to meet the demands, punctuality on their part is indispensibly necessary—that every subscriber, who wishes to support the paper, is bound by honor as well as justice to make regular payments,—and that he who neglects so to do, is a draw-back on the establishment. When they reflect on these things, I believe they will no longer delay payment, but immediately transmit me the sums due.

I tender my sincere acknowledgments to those subscribers whose punctuality have enabled me to continue business.

JOHN SCULL.

Printing Office,
Nov. 6, 1807.

PRESIDENT's MESSAGE.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

Circumstances, fellow-citizens, which seriously threatened the peace of our country, have made it a duty to convene you at an earlier period than usual. The love of peace, so much cherished in the bosom of our citizens, which has so long guided the proceedings of their public councils, and induced forbearance under so many wrongs, may not ensure our continuance in the quiet pursuits of industry. The many injuries and depredations committed on our commerce and navigation upon the high seas, for years past, the successive innovations on those principles of public law, which have been established by the reason and usage of nations, as the rule of their intercourse, and the umpire and security of their rights and peace, and all the circumstances which induced the extraordinary mission to London, are already known to you. The instructions given to our ministers were framed in the sincerest spirit of amity and moderation. They accordingly proceeded in conformity therewith, to propose arrangements which might embrace and settle all the points in difference between us, which might bring us to a mutual understanding on our neutral and national rights, and provide for a commercial intercourse on conditions of some equality. After long and fruitless endeavors to effect the purposes of their mission, and to obtain arrangements within the limits of their instructions, they concluded to sign such as could be obtained, and to send them for consideration, candidly declaring to the other negociators, at the same time, that they were acting against their instructions, and that their government therefore could not be pledged for ratification. Some of the articles proposed might have been admitted on a principle of compromise, but others were too highly disadvantageous, and no sufficient provision was made against the principal source of the irritations and collisions which were constantly endangering the peace of the two nations.

The question, therefore, whether a treaty should be accepted in that form, could have admitted but of one decision, even had no declarations of the other party impaired our confidence in it. Still anxious not to close the door against friendly adjustment, new modifications were framed, and further concessions authorized, than could before have been supposed necessary, and our ministers were instructed to resume their negociations on these grounds.—On this new reference to amicable discussion, we were reposing in confidence, when on the 22d day of June last, by a formal order from a British admiral, the frigate Chesapeake leaving her port for a distant service, was attacked by one of those vessels which had been lying in our harbours under the indulgences of hospitality, was disabled from proceeding, had several of her crew killed, and four taken away. On this outrage no commentaries are necessary. Its character has been pronounced by the indignant voice of our citizens with an emphasis and unanimity never exceeded. I immediately by proclamation, interdicted our harbors and waters to all British armed vessels, forbade intercourse with them, and uncertain how far hostilities were intended, and the town of Norfolk indeed being threatened with immediate attack, a sufficient force was ordered for the protection of that place, and such other preparations commenced and pursued as the prospect rendered proper. An armed vessel of the United States was dispatched with instructions to our ministers at London, to call on that government for the satisfaction and security required by the outrage. A very short interval ought now to bring an answer, which shall be communicated to you as soon as received; then also, or as soon after as the public interests shall be found to admit, the unratified treaty, and proceedings relative to it, shall be made known to you.

The aggression thus begun, has been continued on the part of the British commanders, by remaining within our waters in defiance of the the authority of the country, by habitual violations of its jurisdiction, and at length by putting to death one of the persons whom they had forcibly taken from on board the Chesapeake. These aggravations necessarily lead to the policy either of never admitting an armed vessel into our harbors, or of maintaining in every harbor such an armed force as may constrain obedience to the laws, and protect the lives and property of our citizens against their armed guests; but the expense of such a standing force, and its inconsistence with our principles, dispense with those courtesies which would necessarily call for it, and leaves us equally free to exclude the navy, as we are the army of a foreign power, from entering our limits.

To former violations of maritime rights, another is now added of very extensive effect.—The government of that nation has issued an order interdicting all trade by neutrals between ports not in amity with them, and being now at war with nearly every nation on the Atlantic and Mediterranean seas, our vessels are required to sacrifice their cargoes at the first port they touch, or return home without the benefit of going to any other market. Under this new law of the ocean, our trade on the Mediterranean has been swept away by seizures and condemnations, and that, in other seas is threatened with the same fate.

Our differences with Spain remain still unsettled, no measure having been taken on her part, since my last communications to congress, to bring them to a close. But under a state of things, which may favor reconsideration, they have been recently pressed, and an expectation is entertained that they may now soon be brought to an issue of some sort. With their subjects on our borders, no new collisions have taken place, nor seem immediately to be apprehended. To our former grounds of complaint has been added a very serious one, as you will see by the decree, a copy of which is now communicated. Whether this decree, which professes to be conformable to that of the French government of Nov, 21, 1805, heretofore communicated to congress, will also be conformed to that in its construction and application in relation to the United States had not been ascertained at the date of our last communications. These, however, gave reason to expect such a conformity.

With the other nations of Europe our harmony has been uninterrupted, and commerce and friendly intercourse have been maintained on their usual footing.

Our peace with the several states on the coast of Barbary appears as firm as at any former period, and as likely to continue as that of any other nation.

Among our Indian neighbours in the north western quarter, some fermentation was observed soon after the late occurrences threatning the continuance of our peace. Messages were said to be interchanged, and tokens to be passing, which usually denote a state of restlessness among them, and the character of the agitators pointed to the sources of excitement. Measures were immediately taken for providing against that danger: instructions were given to require explanations, and with assurances of our continued friendship, to admonish the tribes to remain quietly at home, taking no part in quarrels not belonging to them. As far as we are informed, the tribes in our vicinity, who are most advanced in the pursuits of industry, are sincerely disposed to adhere to their friendship with us, and to their peace with all others. While those more remote do not present appearances sufficiently quiet to justify the intermission of military precaution on our part.

The great tribes on our south west quarter much advanced beyond the others in agriculture and household arts, appear tranquil, and identifying their views with ours, in proportion to their advancements. With the whole of these people in every quarter, I shall continue to inculcate peace and friendship with all their neighbours, and perseverance in those occupations and pursuits which will best promote their own well-being.

The appropriations of the last session, for the defence of our sea-port towns and harbors, were made under the expectation, that a continuance of our peace would permit us to proceed in that work according to our convenience. It has been thought better to apply the sums then given towards the defence of New-York, Charleston, and New-Orleans chiefly, as most open and most likely first to need protection, and to leave places less immediately in danger to the provisions of the present session.

The gunboats too already provided, have on a like principle been chiefly assigned to New-York, New-Orleans, and the Chesapeake. Whether our moveable force on the water, so material in aid of defensive works on the land, should be augmented in this or any other form, is left to the wisdom of the legislature. For the purpose of manning these vessels in sudden attacks on our harbors, it is matter of consideration whether the seamen of the United States may not justly be formed into a special militia, to be called on for tours of duty, in defence of the harbors where they shall happen to be, the ordinary militia of the place furnishing that portion which may consist of landsmen.

The moment our peace was threatened, I deemed it indispensable to secure a greater provision of those articles of military stores, with which our magazines were not sufficiently furnished, to have awaited a previous and special sanction by law, would have lost occasions which might not be retrieved. I did not hesitate, therefore, to authorise engagements for such supplements to our existing stock, as would render it adequate to the emergencies threatening us; and I trust that the legislature, feeling the same anxiety for the safety of our country, so materially advanced by this precaution, will approve when done, what they would have seen so important to be done, if then assembled. Expences, also unprovided for, arose out of the necessity of calling all our gunboats into actual service, for the defence of our harbors, of all which accounts will be laid before you.

Whether a regular army is to be raised, and to what extent, must depend on the information so shortly expected. In the mean time I have called on the states for quotas of militia to be in readiness for present defence; and have, moreover, encouraged the acceptance of volunteers, and I am happy to inform you, that these have offered themselves with great alacrity in every part of the union; they are ordered to be organized, and ready at a moment's warning, to proceed on any service to which they may be called, and every preparation within the executive powers, has been made to insure us the benefit of early exertions.

I informed congress at their last session of the enterprises against the public peace, which were believed to be in preparation by Aaron Burr and his associates, of the measures taken to defeat them, and to bring the offenders to justice; their enterprises were happily defeated by the patriotic exertions of the militia, wherever called into action, by the fidelity of the army, and energy of the commander in chief, in promptly arranging the difficulties presenting themselves on the Sabine, repairing to meet those arising on the Mississippi, and, dissipating before their explosion, plots engendering there. I shall think it my duty to lay before you the proceedings and the evidence publicly exhibited on the arraignment of the principal offenders before the district court of Virginia, you will be enabled to judge whether the defect was in the testimony, in the law, or in the administration of the law; and wherever it shall be found, the legislature alone can apply or originate the remedy. The framers of our constitution certainly supposed they guarded, as well their government against destruction by treason, as their citizens against oppression under pretence of it; and if those ends are not attained, it is of importance to enquire by what means more effectually, they may be secured.

The accounts of the receipts of the revenue during the year ending on the 30th of September last, being not yet made up, a correct statement will hereafter be transmitted from the treasury; in the mean time it is ascertained that the receipts have amounted to near sixteen millions of dollars, which with the five millions and an half in the treasury at the beginning of the year, have enabled us, after meeting the current demands, and interest incurred, to pay more than four millions of the principal of our funded debt. These payments with those of the preceding five and an half years, have extinguished, of the funded debt, twenty-five millions and an half of dollars, being the whole which could be paid or purchased within the limits of the law, and of our contracts, and have left us in the treasury eight millions and an half of dollars. A portion of this sum may be considered as a commencement of accumulation of the surplusses of revenue, which, after paying the instalments of debt as they shall become payable, will remain without any specific object. It may partly, indeed, be applied towards compleating the defence of the exposed points of our country, on such a scale as shall be adapted to our principles and circumstances.

This object is, doubtless, among the first entitled to attention, in such a state of our finances; and it is one which, whether we have peace or war, will provide security where it is due. Whether what shall remain of this, with the future surplusses, may be usefully applied to purposes already authorised, or more usefully to others requiring new authorities, or how otherwise they shall be disposed of, are questions calling for the notice of Congress: unless indeed they shall be superceded by a change in our public relations now awaiting the determination of others. Whatever be that determination, it is a great consolation that it will become known at a moment when the supreme council of the nation is assembled at its post, and ready to give their aids of its wisdom and authority to whatever course the good of our country shall then call us to pursue.

Matters of minor importance will be subjects of future communications, and nothing shall be wanting on my part, which may give information or dispatch to the proceedings of the legislature, in the exercise of their high duties, and at a moment so interesting to the public welfare.

TH: JEFFERSON.

Tuesday, October 27th, 1807.

We are authorised to state, upon the authority of a respectable gentleman in this town, that Lime-juice is a sovereign remedy in Bilious complaints—from the result of repeated experiments made in his own family all equally successful and efficient. We have no hesitation in recommending it. It must occur to every one that the fresher it can be procured the better, and the more certain the effect—On our own part and on the part of the public we tender thanks for the kind communication.—*Canada Gazette.*

NEW FASHIONED COCKADES!

His Britannic Majesty's Schooner Pike was lately taken by a French privateer. It is asserted in a New Providence paper, that the privatersmen cut off all the English sailors ears, and placed them in their hats as cockades.

A singular phenomenon—A hog went up the gang-way, twenty feet high, into a scaffold at Edward Paine's new brick building, and walked along the scaffold the whole length of the house, about 50 feet, then turned the corner and proceeded till she had but one plank to walk on, and went to the end of it, when she attempted to turn and fell—She jumped up, walked off about forty feet, and laid down in the shade of a tree and died.

Ken. Gaz.

From Ramsay's Life of Washington.

EXTRACT.

The person of *George Washington* was uncommonly tall. Mountain air, abundant exercise in the open country, the wholesome toils of the chase, and the delightful scenes of rural life, expanded his limbs to an unusual, but graceful and well proportioned, size. His exterior suggested to every beholder the idea of strength, united with manly gracefulness. His form was noble, and his port majestic.—No man could approach him, but with respect. His frame was robust, his constitution vigorous, and he was capable of enduring great fatigue.

His passions were naturally strong; with them was his first contest, and over them his first victory. Before he undertook to command others, he had thoroughly learned to command himself. The powers of his mind were more solid than brilliant. Judgment was his forte. To vivacity, wit, and the sallies of a lively imagination, he made no pretensions. His faculties resembled those of *Aristotle, Bacon, Locke* and *Newton*; but very unlike those of *Voltaire*. Possessed of a large proportion of common sense, directed by a sound practical judgment, he was better fitted for the exalted stations to which he was called, than many others, who, to a greater brilliancy of parts, frequently add the excentricities of genius.

Truth and utility were his objects. He steadily pursued and generally obtained them.—With this view, he thought much, and closely examined every subject, on which he was to decide, in all its relations. Neither passion, party spirit, pride, perjudice, ambition, nor interest, influenced his deliberations. In making up his mind, on great occasions—any of which occurred, in which the fate of the army or nation seemed involved—he sought for information from all quarters, resolved the subject night and day*, and examined it in every point of view. Guided by these lights, and influenced by an honest and good heart, he was imperceptibly led to make decisions which were wise and judicious. Perhaps no man ever lived, who was so often called upon to form a judgment in cases of real difficulty, and who so often formed a right one. Engaged in the busy scenes of life, he knew human nature, and the most proper method of accomplishing proposed objects. Of a thousand propositions he knew to distinguish the best, and to select, among a thousand, the individual most fitted for his purpose.

As a military man, he possessed personal courage, and a firmness, which neither danger nor difficulties could shake. His perseverance overcame every obstacle; his moderation conciliated all opposition; his genius supplied every resource. He knew how to conquer, by delay; and deserved true praise, by despising unmeritted censure. Inferior to his adversary in the numbers, the equipment, and discipline of his troops, no great advantage was ever obtained over him; and no opportunity to strike an important blow, was ever neglected. In the most ardent moments of the contest, his prudent firmness proved the salvation of his country.

The whole range of history does not present a character, on which we can dwell with such unmixed admiration. His qualities were happily blended, and so nicely harmonized, that the result was a great and perfect whole.

* *In a letter to Gen.* Knox, *written after the termination of the revolutionary war, Washington observes, "Strange as it may seem, it is nevertheless true, that it is not till lately I could get the better of my usual custom of ruminating, as soon as I awoke in the morning, on the business of the ensuing day; and my surprise at finding, after resolving many things in my mind, that I was no longer a public man, or had any thing to do with public transactions."*

WASHINGTON CITY, *October* 26.

This day, agreeable to the President's proclamation, both houses of Congress assembled. In the House of Representatives 117 members took their seats: In the Senate 24 members appeared.

The House of Representatives, having been organized, proceeded, by ballot, to the choice of a Speaker; the result of which was, that General Varnum, having 59 votes, being a bare majority of the members present, was declared duly elected, and thereupon took the chair.

The General, on becoming Speaker, made his acknowledgments to the House, in a short address, in which he acknowledged a diffidence in his ability to discharge the arduous duties of the office, but relying on the indulgence and co-operation of the members, he trusted he should faithfully and impartially acquit himself.

The House then proceeded to the election of a Clerk. One ballot was taken without giving a majority to either candidate, there being no less than six—A second ballot was equally unsuccessful—After the third ballot had been given in, Mr. J, Randolph arose, and observed,

that however reluctant he might feel at addressing the house on the present occasion, he could not and would not, suppress the feelings of duty to the house and to the country. He had observed from the result of the last ballot, that there was a probability, that on the next trial, a person would be returned for Clerk, to whom there were strong and insurmountable objections—He observed, that the person to whom he alluded, had, during the last session, held an office of honor and confidence under Mr. Beckley, late Clerk of the House, deceased; that this person, during that part of the last session, when secret business was transacted in the House, had been guilty of listening at the door of the hall, and of repeating out of doors, the proceedings of the secret meetings. Such a person, he conceived, could not safely have confided to him, the honorable and responsible office of Clerk of the House. The third ballot then proceeded and terminated without giving a majority to either candidate, the person alluded to by Mr. Randolph, from being highest on the list, was brought down among the lowest. A fourth ballot was taken, when Mr. M'Gruder having 72 votes, was declared Clerk to the House. [This Mr. M'Gruder, was formerly a member of the House from Montgomery county, in the state of Maryland, but at the last election was superceded by Mr. Key, of Georgetown.]

After Mr. Randolph's speech and previous to the final ballot, several attempts were made by the members, by a motion for adjournment, to give an opportunity to the party accused to defend himself. The party himself, who acted during the election of Speaker, as Clerk, laid on the table of the Speaker, a written request to be heard at the bar in his defence—but all these attempts were overruled by large majorities. But for the statement of Mr. Randolph there was no doubt of his success at the next ballot.

The members then received the oath to support the constitution. A committee from the Senate, in conjunction with one from the house, were appointed to wait on the President and inform him that both houses were organized, and ready to receive any communication he might have to make. Whereupon, without waiting for the answer of the President, they adjourned until to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

NEW-YORK, *October* 17.

Captain Lewis, of the brig Sally Tracy, arrived this morning in 44 days from Bayonne, informs that they were in daily expectation of an army of 40,000 men destined for Portugal, as the Emperor Napoleon was to meet them there on the 20th, to take the command in person. Every vacant house and room were engaged for the accommodation of the French army.

BOSTON, *October* 24.

From Halifax.—A gentleman who arrived in town last evening, from Halifax, via Plymouth, and who left the former place the 16th instant, informs, that the English September Packet had arrived there from England, bringing London papers to the 7th September, and letters to the 9th. The letters mentioned that Admiral Berkeley had been recalled; but that the order was countermanded soon after the dispatches received by the Revenge were made known; and that 6000 troops were ordered out to Nova Scotia. He also observes that orders had been received from England, for organizing the militia; that several companies had been mustered previous to his leaving Halifax; and that the people were very averse to a war with the United States. The Triumph and Leopard had arrived from the Capes of Virginia.

PHILADELPHIA, *October* 27.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

Extract of a letter from a passenger in the ship Allegheny, from Liverpool for New-York, to the Editor of this Gazette, dated

" Off Sandy-hook, Oct. 24.

" Having just been boarded by the Revenue Cutter, I learn, that the latest European news was brought by the Swift, which sailed from Liverpool in company with us on the 9th ult. I find a ridiculous report to which the London papers gave currency, has been circulated with you, that Mr. Monroe had demanded a categorical answer to the dispatches by the Revenge in the limited space of four days; from the best information I was able to obtain, it seemed to be ascertained that no communication on the subject of dispute had been made to government on Saturday the 5th of September, and it was not certain that even on the Monday following any effort towards negociation had been attempted—while, however, I am upon this subject, I will state the reports that were in circulation at the moment of our sailing—I was told by one of the most respectable merchants of Liverpool, that Mr. ——, a gentleman attached to the American *Corps Diplomatique*, has written to a particular friend in Liverpool, requesting him to call on my informant and assure him " that no precipitate measures would be taken by either government."

" The Alleghany on her passage was bro't to by a British frigate, overhauled and civilly treated—the boarding officer informed that the Louisiana, from Liverpool from Baltimore, had put into Cork in distress."

The hon. *Samuel W. Dana*, having declined the appointment of Senator in the congress of the United States from the State of Connecticut, the hon. *Chauncy Goodrich* has been chosen by the Legislature of that state to fill the vacancy.

It is currently reported, that the agents of the General government have bought up all the *Canvass* in this city. Should this report be found correct, its truth, that the President's late Proclamation, will justify an opinion, that the Federal Government apprehends a war.

Demo. Press.

From the New-York Evening Post.

The editor of the American Citizen (Cheetham), taking notice of the infamous attacks made by certain democratick papers on Chief Justice Marshal, has expressed himself in a manner that does him infinite credit.—After extracting a scandalous paragraph from a Baltimore paper entitled the Whig, he goes on thus:—

" Surely proof more ample than his patience, than his copious and his elaborate opinions is necessary to warrant this audacious assault on the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. What has become of the order and decorum, the sober reflection and the sedate reasoning, for which the United States are distinguished, when this violence and outrage can pass without notice."

After several very proper remarks he concludes thus:—

" If, however, I may be allowed to express my opinion, it is, that the Chief Justice is not the real object of attack, but that in Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New-York, a combination of a *few men* (and they are *very few*) exists, *to throw off the old and introduce a new order of things*. I make no pretensions to the character of a prophet, but I beg the reader to bear the remark in mind.—For the present I will only add, that I stand on my old ground: that I have an eye on some bad men *of our party* in the other states, who are co-operating with a few dupes in this city, and that in due time I will expose them. The people at large know but little of what is now doing, and perhaps it is well they do not."

From the New-York Gazette of yesterday.

By captain Cropsey, from St. Croix, we learn, that on the 5th inst. two British frigates and a schooner, cut out all the vessels at West-End, and sent them to Tortola, except the brig Enterprize, Lovel, of Boston, which vessel carried out a cargo of timber; she had taken in 13 hhds. of rum, which was taken out by the British. The whole island was considered in a state of blockade; and the inhabitants were removing their property into the interior. The schr. Silenus, Field, from St. Croix for New-York, was captured by a British cruizer and sent into Tortola.

The ship Union, Smith, arrived at Charleston the 14th instant, from Dublin, whence she sailed the 10th Sept. At the period of her sailing, every thing was tranquil in Ireland: but it appeared to be a sullen submission to superior power. Considerable dissatisfaction was expressed at the operation of the "Irish Insurrection Bill" lately passed. This bill vests in the military, powers so far superior to the civil authority, that it was considered as tantamount to declaring Ireland under martial law.

Pittsburgh, November 9, 1807.

THE Commissioners commenced Drawing the Pittsburgh Presbyterian Church Lottery the 2d day of this month, and continued drawing three days, during which time the following prizes were drawn:

No. 43, drew 500 dollars
No. 2219, 150 dollars
No. 1860, 100 dollars
Nos. 728, 28, 610, each 50 dollars
Nos. 1219, 1538, 786, 1841, each 40 dollars
Nos. 1353, 486, 2979, 864, 980, each 20 dolls
Nos. 888, 2318, 1576, 1902, 1287, 1077, 594, 2068, 1197, 305, each 10 dollars
Nos. 21, 71, 86, 92, 101, 114, 142, 148, 145, 205, 237, 241, 272, 301, 324, 337, 367, 400, 401, 423, 462, 466, 474, 506, 591, 596, 621, 641, 647, 685, 706, 707, 720, 744, 749, 756, 789, 838, 857, 870, 876, 904, 908, 937, 948, 951, 960, 979, 1009, 1020, 1021, 1065, 1097, 1114, 1189, 1269, 1283, 1374, 1389, 1396, 1400, 1401, 1411, 1412, 1470, 1629, 1680, 1743, 1770, 1859, 1867, 1901, 1903, 1908, 1913, 1922, 1942, 1982, 2037, 2048, 2077, 2112, 2182, 2257, 2273, 2277, 2332, 2402, 2423, 2562, 2589, 2619, 2620, 2635, 2704, 2717, 2732, 2752, 2841, 2856, each 6 dollars.

PRIZES YET IN THE WHEEL.

1 prize of	800 dolls.	19 prizes of	50 dolls.
1 do. of	500	21 do. of	40
3 do. of	250	35 do. of	20
3 do. of	200	90 do. of	10
4 do. of	150	898 do. of	6
10 do. of	100		

The Wheel is Rich.

The Commissioners will draw on Thursday next, at 9 o'clock in the morning, in the Grand Jury Room, in the Court-House.

Tickets may be had of the Commissioners.

JOHN WILKINS, JOHN JOHNSTON, } *Commissioners.*

Just Received,

And FOR SALE, *at the STORE of the subscriber, on the Public Square, opposite the Market House.*

Cogniac Brandy,
Jamaica Spirits,
Madeira Wine,
Port ditto,
Sherry ditto,
Holland Gin,
Country Gin,
Best purified and common Whiskey,
Imperial, Young Hyson, & Bohea Tea,
Loaf and Brown Sugar,
Shad, Herring and Salmon,
Glass, Queensware, &c.

All of which I will sell at the most reduced prices, for Cash.

JOHN FINLEY.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 9, 1807.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the house late of *John A. Tarascon* of this place, are requested to make payment to the subscriber before the first day of December next, as after that date he will be compelled to put all unsettled accounts into proper hands for recovery.

A. BEELEN, *Agent for J. A. Tarascon.*

Who offers for Sale, on low terms,
54 Barrels first quality LAKE SALT.
Pittsburgh, 9th Nov. 1807.

JUST ARRIVED
FROM PHILADELPHIA, AND
FOR SALE AT THE
Warehouse
Of the Subscriber, by Wholesale, at reduced prices, the following, viz.

4000 lb. excellent Coffee,
500 Loaves refined Sugar,
100 lb. Cloves
20 lb. Nutmegs,
2 Barrels 4th proof French Brandy,
2 do. 4th proof Jamaica Rum,
2 do. best Holland Gin,
2 do. do. Sherry Wine,
4 Chests Hyson skin Tea,
2 do. Young Hyson do.
21 Boxes first quality Chocolate,
15 Boxes Spermaceti Candles,
1 Small invoice Philadelphia manufactured Brushes

Approved Notes at 60 and 90 days will be taken in payment. Those who purchase to sell again will find the terms equal to what the articles can be procured from Philadelphia or Baltimore.

BOYLE IRWIN.

Pittsburgh, November 3, 1807.

N. B. A quantity of *WHISKEY* wanted, for which a liberal price will be given.

TURNING,

In all its branches, oval and round,
IN IVORY, WOOD, OR METAL,
Useful and Ornamental,

EXECUTED on the shortest notice, and the most reasonable terms, in Market Street, near Z. Cramer's Book Store, by

ARNOLD EICHBAUM.

N. B. Umbrellas and Parasoles, made and repaired.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 17, 1807.

P. SHIRAS,

SURGEON DENTIST,

AT *Mr. Spencer's* Inn, Pittsburgh, removes all diseases of the teeth and gums, sets artificial teeth, &c. &c.

October 28, 1807.

Stray Cow.

Came to the House of the subscriber, at Negley's Mill, in Pitt township, Allegheny county, about three or four months ago, a red Cow, with a white face and some white about the neck and tail, a piece cut off both her ears, and a small hole in the right ear, and had on a small bell with a leather strap. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

CHRISTIAN WOLF.

Oct. 20, 1807.

Storage and Commission
WAREHOUSE.

THE Subscriber having erected a suitable building, will now be able to accommodate those who please to favour him in the above Business, either by receiving and forwarding Goods agreeable to orders, with care and dispatch, or by making Sales or Purchases on a moderate Commission.

BOYLE IRWIN.

Pittsburgh, 16th October, 1807.

KENTUCKY TOBACCO.

For Sale by the Keg, a quantity of
Kentucky Tobacco;
ALSO
PIG LEAD.

For which approved notes at sixty days will be taken in payment.

T. CROMWELL.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 28, 1807.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Charles Craig, late of St. Clair township, Allegheny county, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and all those who have demands against said estate, are requested to bring them in properly attested for settlement.

John Caldwell, Jacob Beltzhoover, } Administrators.

Oct. 22, 1807.

By yesterday's Mail.

PHILADELPHIA, *Nov.* 2.

Yesterday arrived the ship Neptune, capt. Jeffries, 60 days from Petersburgh. On the 4th of Sept. he stopt at Elsineur, and sailed from thence the 5th, this place he still found in the hands of the Danes, who did duty at the Castle, though they supposed should Copenhagen fall, they should be obliged to submit also.—— Here he learned that Copenhagen still held out, and was determined so to do, to the last extremity.—That the British had opened their batteries for 8 or 10 days previous to his being there—That they cannonaded but little, there was but little firing in the day; but through the night they kept up a continual bombardment,—that they had several times set the town of Copenhagen on fire, which was as often extinguished, that the night before he sailed, (being that of the fourth) the British had again set the town on fire, which seemed to burn furiously, as long as capt. J. was in sight—In the sound he saw above 400 sail of vessels, viz. men of war, transports, and vessels detained by the British. He did not understand that the British had made any attempt on Copenhagen by sea, but depended altogether on their land troops. One British frigate approaching too near the Crown Batteries, was obliged to surrender to the Danes.

Capt. Jeffries left Petersburgh the latter end of Aug.—while there, he neither heard or saw any thing like war about to commence with England, as has been reported; but the British vessels, of which there were a great number at Cronstadt, and the British merchants seemed to be carrying on their business in every respect as peaceably as formerly. The Russians blame the English for leading them into the war, and say they lost above 100,000 men in it for no purpose.

(True American.

Brig Cyrus, Morgan, sailed from St. Thomns the 10th inst. about which time, a force of from 7 to 10 sail of men of war, daily appeared in sight, and the port completely blockaded, the inhabitants were expecting a visit from the British hourly—business entirely suspended, and no sale for American produce.

A letter from Newport, Rhode-Island, to a gentleman in this city, dated the 19th inst. says, " yesterday arrived here a brig belonging to your city, under Swedish colours, she was bound to St. Bartholomews, and three days after she sailed was captured by captain Cochrane, who took out the crew, excepting the captain, supercargo, and two men, putting on board of her a prize master and eleven men, and ordered her for Halifax. Three days before her arrival here, the remaining part of the crew, rose upon the Englishmen, retook the brig and brought her into this port."

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

Washington City, October 30.

Nothing material will be attempted to be done by Congress until the receipt of expected advises from England. With respect to the great question now depending the members of Congress are as uninformed as the great body of the people.—Subsequent communications to be made by the president, can alone relieve the public from their present state of anxiety and indecision.

In the House of Representatives this day the Rev. John Broom was elected chaplain.

A member from Virginia proposed a resolution for appointing a committee to enquire into the expediency of causing the Public lands in the territory of Orleans to be surveyed and divided into sections; and also the propriety of granting to actual residents thereon certain proportions of these Sections. Referred to the committee on public lands.

Several petitions of a private nature were then presented; when the House adjourned until Monday.

The subscriber forewarns the public not to trust any person on his account with written order or otherwise, not even my wife or any of my family, as I am determined not pay any debts contracted on my account after this date except I be present at the contracting.

JOHN BIGGS.

Oct. 25th, 1807.

A MILLER,

Who can be well recommended, will meet with employment and generous wages, by applying to

WEST ELLIOTT.

Sawmill Run, Sept. 22, 1807.

N. B. A single man would be preferred.

A number of well finished Stills,

made out of the best Copper, and by one of the best workmen in the Copper business in the country, are for sale at the

Copper and *Tin-Plate working Shop*,

In Fourth Street, next door to the Commonwealth Printing Office, (formerly occupied by John Hampsher, and is now carried on by the widow Eve Hampsher,) where all kinds of Copper work is made and sold at a very reasonable rate. Also, a quantity of TIN WARE, ready made, will likewise be sold reasonable. The highest price will be given for old Brass, Copper and Pewter.

A few barrels of good WHISKEY for sale at the same place.

Pittsburgh, August 31, 1807.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE LANDS on Chartiers creek, the property of General Hand, deceased, will be Sold by his Administrators. Their excellent quality, and their vicinity to Pittsburgh will render them an advantageous purchase. Apply to CHARLES SMITH, Esq. in Lancaster, or the subscriber in Pittsburgh.

ALEXANDER ADDISON.

Pittsburgh, 15th September, 1806. tf.

Being duly impowered for that purpose, I offer for SALE.

A large Tract of Land,

in Beaver county, on both sides of Racoon creek about three or four miles from the mouth, adjoining to Bryan's mills, and known by the name of Col. Simm's land. A great bargain may be had for good payments, and the title indisputable. Enquire of CHARLES MORGAN, near the premises, or of the subscriber in Pittsbugh. PRESLEY NEVILL

FOR SALE,

Land on the Franklin Road,

Within 6 or 7 miles of Pittsburgh.

I will sell nine small surveys, containing from 70 to 150 acres in each tract, within 6 or 7 miles of Pittsburgh, on the Franklin road. For terms apply to Henry Haslet, Esq. who is fully authorised to sell and convey, or to

JOHN WILKINS, Jr.

Pittsburgh, July 12, 1805.

FOR SALE.

TWO BRICK HOUSES, & LOTS,

Situate on Union Street and the Diamond, and on the same range with George Stevenson's tavern.

The houses are newly built, two stories high and well fininished. They are subject to a small yearly ground rent. Notes at three, six and nine months, with good security will be taken in payment, by the subscriber living opposite the Market House. JOSEPH DAVIS.

Pittsburgh, July 20, 1807.

Lands for Sale.

TWO Tracts of Land laying on Racoon creek, near White's mill, Washington county, Pennsylvania, one containing 393 acres, the other 295 acres. These lands for situation and fertility, are exceeded by none in that part of the country, having been taken up at an early period. On one of which tracts there is a very natural and desirable mill scite,—on both excellent Sugar camps, and on each a tenement cleared sufficient for the support of a small family. The title indisputable. Any person inclining to purchase will please to call on Mr. SAMUEL MERCHANT, adjoining one of the tracts, who will shew them, and for terms to

THOMAS CROMWELL.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 1, 1806. tf.

N. B. If these lands are not sold previous to the sugar season, the sugar camps on each will be let on reasonable terms. *T. C.*

FOR SALE.

A Lot of ground situate on the south side of the Monongahela river three miles above Pittsburgh, extending fifty perches on the river and containing about fourteen acres—on this lot are erected a cabin and stable—and on it two good springs of water, a sugar camp, and some excellent meadow—the payments will be made easy to the purchaser.

HENRY HASLET.

Pittsburgh, July 13, 1807. tf

Land for Sale.

A Tract of Land on the waters of Racoon creek, adjoining Samuel Scott's, and near Bavington's mill, the property of the Rev. Dr. Andrews, of Philadelphia, on which the widow Andrews lately lived. It contains about 130 acres, has a considerable proportion of cleared and cultivated land, and is of an excellent quality.

A Tract of Land, about 260 acres, on which James Dryden lives, on the waters of Chartiers creek, between the Redstone and Devore ferry road, within about four miles from the town of Washington—about 60 acres cleared, and a good orchard.

Several Farms, from 150 to 400 acres, on the head waters of Racoon and Miller's Run, formerly the property of General Washington, and of an excellent quality.

For further information apply to the subscriber in Pittsburgh.

ALEXANDER ADDISON.

Jan. 21, 1807.

JOSEPH DAVIS,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he has removed from his late residence in Market Street, to his House in the Public Square, next door to Mr. Boyle Irwin's, where he has opened for sale a large and handsome assortment of

Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, &c.

which he will sell at his usual low prices for Cash or Country Produce.

Pittsburgh, April 15, 1807.

☞ A generous price will be given for *HEMP*.

All persons indebted to him by bond, note, or book account are earnestly requested to make payment, as it is out of his power to give any further indulgence.

FOR SALE,

ABOUT forty miles from Pittsburgh on the Ohio river, a handsome tract of 400 Acres of Land, a large proportion thereof is first rate, about thirty acres under improvement, there are three excellent Sugar Camps, a Grist mill and Distillery in good repair on the premises. It is well calculated for Ship or Boat Building, abounding with timber of the first quality, the buildings are replete with conveniencies for the immediate reception of a family; likewise on the bank of the river, a good House and valuable Lots, an eligible stand for a store or any other business. The property will be disposed of low for cash. The title is indisputable. For terms apply to *WILLIAM C. LARWILL*, Attorney at Law, at the Post Office, Fawcett's Town, State of Ohio, who has several other Tracts of Land for Sale in this neighbourhood.

August 15, 1806. tf

FOR SALE,

A Donation Tract of Land situate in Butler county in the First Donation District, and numbered 203—containing 200 acres. The terms of sale will be made known by applying to H. HASLET.

Pittsburgh, 17th Nov. 1806.

FOR SALE.

A valuable Tract of Land containing 153 acres, situate in Pitt township, Allegheny county, adjoining lands of David Irwin, John Diller, and James Millegan. This tract is first rate land, and has about 60 acres cleared and under good fence, a good house and barn erected thereon, and a bearing apple and peach orchard. For terms apply to *Dunning M'Nair*, Esq. or to H. HASLET.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 17, 1806.

FOR SALE.

SIX hundred and seventy-six acres of Land, in one body—about three hundred acres rich bottom—on Turtle creek, Allegheny county, known by the name of "*Dirty Camp*," formerly the estate of George M'Dowel, deceased, now in possession of Mordecai M'Clean and James Means.

It will be divided into two or three farms, to suit purchasers.

One half of the purchase money to be paid on entering into the contract, and the balance in one year. Apply to

THOMAS COLLINS,

Who will sell on liberal terms, several valuable patented tracts of land, in *Allegheny County*, on waters of Deer and Bull creeks—in *Butler County*, on waters of Buffaloe, Connequenessing and Muddy creeks—in *Crawford County*, in vicinity of Meadville—and in *Mercer County*, nigh to the town of Mercer.

Pittsburg, *August* 3, 1807.

Barley Raisers, Attention—

FIFTY-THREE Cents per bushel will be given for merchantable Barley, at the Pitsburgh Point Brewery: but none will be received before the 10th of September. Those intending to dispose of their crops, will please to send a sample first for inspection.

For J. O'Hara,

GEORGE SHIRAS.

August 10, 1807. tf.

Pittsburgh Point Brewery.

THE public are respectfully informed that the Point Brewery is in operation. Porter fit for the Natchez and New-Orleans market can be furnished at any time at seven dollars ninety cents per barrel. Best Strong Beer for exportation or home consumption at six dollars and of a middling quality for families at four dollars per barrel, delivered in whole or half barrels any where in the Borough, as usual. Orders from the Town or Country, directed to the subscriber, will be carefully attended to.

For J. O'Hara,

GEORGE SHIRAS.

September 22, 1807.

JONES & STRICKLAND,

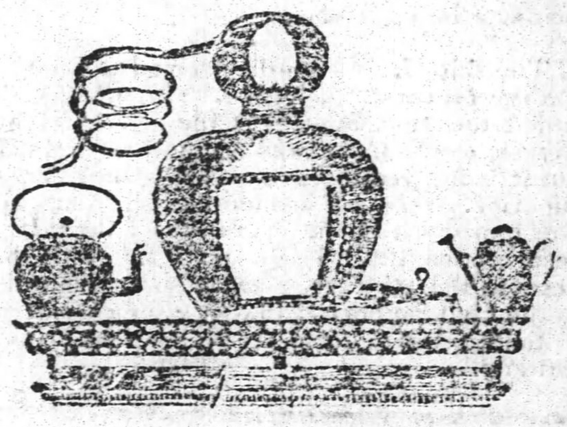
Ship-wrights & BoatBuilders.

INFORM the public that they are now engaged in this business, and carry it on at the mouth of Suke's run, adjoining the French Yard, where orders for any kind of KEEL-BOATS, BARGES, SKIFTS, &c. will be punctually attended to, and executed in a manner that shall be neat and strong, and on the most reasonable terms. Having stuff on hand, and of the best kind, they will be enabled to fill orders with dispatch. From their long experience in ship and boat building, they feel confident that they will be able to give entire satisfaction to those who may favour them with their orders.

Application may be made to either of us at our yard, or to GEORGE ROBINSON, Merchant, Pittsburgh.

N. B. A Keel Boat, fit for the Mississippi trade, for sale, apply as above.

Pittsburgh, July 20th, 1807.



KNOX & HUBLEY,

COPPER SMITHS & TIN PLATE WORKERS.

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public, that they have commenced business in their new shop, at the corner of Penn and St. Clair Streets, near Knox's ferry, where they carry on the different branches, and intend keeping on hand a complete assortment of all kinds of *COPPER & TIN WARE*, where those who may please to call, can be supplied with the best ware on the most reasonable terms, wholesale or retail. From their strict attention to business they hope to merit the encouragement of a generous public.

Orders will be carefully attended to.

☞ The higest price will be given for old Copper, Brass, and Pewter.

Pittsburgh, July 15, 1807.

CASH,

WILL be given at the *Pittsburgh Glass Works* for good clean *WOOD ASHES*, at the rate of Twelve Cents and an Half per bushel.

The highest price will also be given for *POT ASH*.

Pittsburgh, June 2, 1807. tf.

WHISKEY BOUNCE.

THE subscriber has on hand a few barrels of WHISKEY BOUNCE, for sale, made at Hager's Town, Maryland, which is said by Judges to be of the first quality. Also, a few Keggs of RAPPEE SNUFF.

THOMAS CROMWELL.

Pittsburgh, June 30, 1807.

FOR SALE.

A Tract of Land containing 400 acres, situate on the waters of Robinson's run, in Robinson township, Allegheny county, about 5 miles from Pittsburgh, adjoining lands of George Cubbage, James Ewing, Esquire, and others. On this tract there is 30 acres cleared and under good fence. Apply to H. HASLET.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 17, 1806.

For Sale at this Office, neatly printed,

Justices Blanks,

Of the latest and best forms, viz.

SUBPOENAS FOR WITNESSES, WARRANTS, SUMMONSES, EXECUTIONS, &c.

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and customers, that he continues to carry on the

Tayloring Business

at his old stand in Market Street between Front and Second Streets, and assures those who may please to employ him that their work shall be finished in the best mechanical and fashionable manner.

JOHN BAIRD.

Pittsburgh, August 3, 1807.

N. B. All those indebted to him are requested to make payment before the first of October next, as he intends visiting Philadelphia at that time, and all persons having demands against him will present their accounts for settlement by that time.

☞ Three or Four good Journeymen wanted, to whom good wages and constant employment will be given.

JUST PUBLISHED,

By ZADOK CRAMER, Printer & Bookseller

(price per dozen 1 dollar, single 12 1-2 cents)

THE

PITTSBURGH MAGAZINE ALMANAC,

For the year of our Lord, 1808.

Containing a variety of useful matter, and important local and religious intelligence, appointments, deaths, marraiges, &c. &c.

—

Also, Just Published,

THE PITTSBURGH ALMANAC,

Containing matter that is useful, pleasing and entertaining, tables, roads, &c. &c.

☞ Merchants and others, who feel disposed to throw their custom this way, will please to hand or send their orders early to prevent disappointment.

—

Also, Just Published,

(Price twelve dollars per dozen,)

WALSH'S

MERCANTILE ARITHMETIC,

Adapted to the commerce of the United States in its domestic and foreign relations, with forms of accounts, and other writings usually occurring in trade.

—

Also, Just Published,

(Price for the whole work seven dollars)

BROWN'S DICTIONARY

OF THE

HOLY BIBLE.

First Volume.

The second volume is progressing rapidly, and will be finished in about three months.—The plates and maps are in the hands of some of our best American artists. Subscriptions are still open for this invaluable family work.

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Also, Published,

(Price one dollar,)

PRECIOUS TRUTH;

Or, some points in Gospel Doctrine vindicated.

By the Rev. John Anderson.

—

PROPOSALS

Are issued for publishing,

RAMSAY'S LIFE OF WASHINGTON.

Those who are disposed to encourage it, will please to call and get subscription papers for distant parts of the country.

—

Preparing for the Press,

Another edition of

THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI

NAVIGATOR,

With complete maps of those two rivers.

—

Also, preparing for the press,

A new Book, entitled,

THE UNITED STATES'

SPELLING BOOK.

For the use of Schools and Academies.

—

PROPOSALS

Are also about to be issued for printing by subscription,

A new and original work,

ENTITLED,

"A Tour from Philadelphia to Frankfort in Kentucky, and thence back through the state of Ohio, in 1807."

BY A GENTLEMAN,

Who has travelled through a great part of Europe, Africa, Spanish America, the West India islands, and most of the United States.

—

PROPOSALS

Are issued for printing by subscription,

CHAPTAL'S

ELEMEMENTS OF CHYMISTRY,

Improved by Dr. Woodhouse,

Professor of Chymistry, in the University of Pennsylvania, &c.

—

WRIGLEY's PRINTERS' INK

FOR SALE.

*** ORDRES accompanied with the money will be punctually attended to.

September 16, 1807.

All persons indebted to the estate of the late David Davis, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims on said estate will present them without delay, properly attested, to John Darragh, in Pittsburgh, one of the administrators, in whose hands the books of the late Mr. Davis are placed.

Elizabeth Davis, administratrix.

John Darragh, administrator.

September 22, 1807.